BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, 28 JUNE 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

FRIDAY MORNING, 28TH JUNE 1839.

We have to announce the arrival of the H. C. Steamer *Berenice* W. Lowe Commander, from Suez 11th June, and Aden 19th June, with London news to the 15th and Paris 18th May and with the following Passengers, Doctor and Mrs. Grierson and Joseph Altares Esq Captain Denton and Dr. Gray were left at Aden, where the *Hannah* was about to leave for this Place.

The *Atalanta*, though favoured by weather, took 14 days, we understand, to reach Aden and had only 12 hours Coals remaining when she came to anchor, so that had she met with gales, or bad weather, the probability is she would have been obliged to return.

The *Berenice* has brought very important news, both as regarding England and France, the particular of which we have given as fully as our present limits will admit. Our London letters contain a *precis* of the leading events but these will be found more in detail in our Extracts from the Journals.

We have little to add of interest from Egypt. Matters still wear a warlike aspect, but it is said that Russia is cooperating with the other Powers to prevent a collision, and it is possible yet that it may be avoided.

Mr. Waghorn it will be seen has returned to his post in that country and to him we are mainly indebted for the very full mail we have just received.

We reserve ourselves for farther remarks till our regular issue tomorrow.

There is an *on dit* that the Court of Directors by a majority of 13, has determined that the Charter for the establishing the Bank of Bombay shall be granted to the Parties, whose names stood on the List originally forwarded to the Court.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

4TH MAY 1839.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary Summary.—House of Lords, 25th April.—Lord Brougham asked whether the entry of certain British Officers into the service of Turkey would not affect the relations of Turkey and Egypt and compromise our neutrality? Lord Melbourne said it would not, and that the Minister at Constantinople had received positive injunctions to co-operate with other Powers in keeping peace between the Porte and Egypt. 26th Copyright Designs Bill postponed, Lord Aberdeen presented a petition from Newfoundland praying for the Abolition of the colonial legislature. Lord Durham presented a petition with the exactly opposite prayer. 3rd reading of the Exeter Deanery Bill postponed, Motion for returns respecting the Discharge of certain prisoners from Lewes. 29th. 2nd reading of the Designs Copyright Bill and Designs Copyright extension bill, Bishop's residences Bill and Church discipline bill. Notice of motion, Petitions—30th Petitions, Lord Brougham moved an address to the Crown to demand the disallowance of the ordinance by which the Censorship has been abolished and a free Press substituted in its place at Malta, but seeing he had no chance of gaining it even on a division it was withdrawn. 2nd May—a great number of Petitions were presented by Lord Brougham and others, Annual report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland laid on Table, Designs Copyright and designs Copyright extension Bill passed thro' Committee. 3rd Message from the Queen for the House to consider the propriety of promoting an union between the Lower and Upper Canadas into one Province, Papers respecting the Government plan of Education ordered, Dean of Exeter appointment bill passed. In reply to the Duke of Wellington the Premier said he should on Monday move an address in answer to the Queen's Message but without pledging any specific opinion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 27TH APRIL.—Petitions, Notices of Motion; some conversation took place respecting a Petition Presented from David Jones, an Unitarian who was imprisoned by the Ecclesiastical Court, which ended in a Motion being agreed to, to the effect that the inferior Ecclesiastical Courts should be abolished without delay. 26th Petitions Mr. Hume enquired if intelligence had been received of the commencement of hostilities between Mahomed Ali and the Porte, answered in the negative and that England resolved to remain neutral, Sir John Hobhouse in reply to Mr. Mark Phillips said that the Government was in correspondence with a Company who had proposed to carry the Mails to India—in the meanwhile the India Government was acting in accordance with the directions of the House of Commons, Committal of the Election Petition Trials bill, Committee of supply. 29th Bills advanced, the Wigan election Committee's report declares Mr. Ewart duly elected. A discussion arose on the third reading of the Rhymery Iron Company's Bill, but it was ultimately passed by a majority of 63. District Prisons Bill committed. The Prison's bill occupied the House in Committee remainder of the evening. 30th Carlow Election Committee chosen, City of London Police Bill. In reply to Lord Stanley, the Home Secretary said it was his intention to move the vote for promoting education in the course of 6 weeks. 1st May, Notices of motion, the House went into Committee on the Copyright bill but after a great number of divisions for the purpose of getting the bill brought forward on some other day it was agreed that all the clauses likely to promote discussion should be postponed. 2nd Petitions, Notices of motion, Dr. Lushington moved for copies of Papers between the English and French Governments relative to the claims of Her Majesty's subjects on account of injuries inflicted on British trade on the West Coast of Africa since 1834 withdrawn, Motion for inquiry into the actual state of the Harbours on the E. Coast of Eng. and with a view to their repair agreed to. Mr. Gibson then brought forward his motion relative to the duties lately imposed by Denmark upon the transit of Goods between Hamburgh and Lubeck, Lord Palmerston moved an amendment which was agreed to, Sir F. Burdett again brought forward the case of Mr. Dillon but seeing the House against him, withdrew his motion, Committee on the Prisons bill identical with that to the Lords. The Jamaica Government bill was then brought forward but the debate was adjourned to Monday the 6th Inst. Principal speakers, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Godson, Mr. Hume and Sir Geo Grey. It is pleasing to know that practical means of improvement are in progress in Ireland. The Government plan of railways and the advance of money for that purpose, will employ many hands and open the means of perpetual improvement. The Queen visited the Marquis and Marchioness of Lawnsdowne at Dinner on 24th Ultimo. Her Majesty held drawing rooms on 25th Ultimo and 2nd instant. The Queen Dowager is expected in England from Malta on 8th Instant. Duke Alexander of Russia arrived yesterday. The decision of the Question as to the right of the House of Commons to publish and circulate parliamentary news and to be exempt from liability of action for matter which any person might consider libellous has been postponed till next term. A Society has been established having for its object the universal extinction of slavery. In consequence of the serious aspect of affairs caused by the arming of the Chartists, a proclamation has been issued ordering all Magistrates to use their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress such unlawful meetings, and to enforce the law against all future offenders. The following Gentlemen have been raised to the Peerage viz. Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir J. Stanley Bart, Rt. Hon'ble Henry Villiers Stuart, Mr. Chandos Leigh, Mr. Beilby Thomson, Right Hon'ble Charles Brownlow, Mr R. Golborne, Mr. A. French. The Duke of Newcastle is very properly removed from the Lord Lieutenantcy of Nottinghamshire for refusing to permit a Gentleman of dissenting principles to be raised to the Magistracy. A deputation of Members of Parliament waited on Lord Melbourne relative to the speedy adoption of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of Post Office Reform, the result of the interview was highly satisfactory.

FRANCE.—The crisis continues, Soult has declared he will not again attempt the task of forming a ministry. On the 28th ultimo a centre Gauche Ministry was formed but again dissolved by the withdrawal of Dupin On the 30th Dupin gave an explanation in the chamber entirely exonerating the King and laying all blame to himself. The King's fete day was celebrated on 1st Instant and the people seemed to forget the crisis and its difficulties. It is said that the Duke de Broglie and M. Defaure had been offered seats in the Cabinet but a refusal had been sent in by both.

London, 15th May 1839.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary Summary. House of Lords. 6th May, Amendments on the Deanery of Exeter Bill sent to the Commons—Notices and postponement of Motions—Some severe remarks on the absence of Members on the Committee of enquiry into the state of Ireland—An address to the Crown respecting provision for the Clergy in Upper Canada, agreed to. An address to the Queen also unaminously agreed to, in answer to the Royal Message relative to the Union of the 2 Canadas. 7th After the usual presentation of Petitions Lord Melbourne said that the vote of the House of Commons that morning had rendered it absolutely impossible for the present Ministers to carry on the Government with any beneficial results, and that they had tendered their resignations which the Queen had accepted—Bishops residences Bill considered in Committee and the House adjourned to 10th, which, after the presentation of Petitions, was again adjourned to 13th on which day 3 of the newly created Peers took their seats and some important business was transacted.—14th Several Bills received the Royal Assent—3rd reading of the Bishops Residences Bill, Designs Copy right Bill, and Designs Copy right Extension Bill some conversation ensued respecting a Paragraph having been incorrectly copied from the Dublin Mail, after which Lord Melbourne entered into the "Ministerial Explanations" and the House adjourned.

House of Commons. 6th May—The Speaker intimated his intension of resigning the Chair at Whitsuntide. The adjourned debate on the Jamaica Government Bill was then resumed and after a long discussion the House divided when there appeared a Ministerial majority of 5 only, the numbers being for going into Committee 294 against it 289, 7th The preliminary business having being disposed of Lord J. Russell made a communication to the House similar to that of Lord Melbourne in the Lords—adjourned to 13th—Petitions—Passing of the Liverpool and Manchester Extension Railway Bill—British and Gloucestershire Railway Bill and Salop Inclosure Bill—Sir Robert Peel on the invitation of Lord John Russell gave an account of the late negociations to form a Ministry.—14th Private business exclusively occupied the whole of the sitting.

As will be seen by the Parliamentary Proceedings the Whig Ministers being beaten on the Jamaica Question resigned. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel each visited the Queen and the latter was requested to form a Ministry, but, a day or two after, finding Her Majesty resolute in retaining the Female Members of the Court, Sir Robert declined to act. Lord Melbourne has been again sent for and from what has passed in the Commonson the 13th, the Premier and his Colleagues resume office and throw themselves on Parliament and appeal to the country for their future support.—Mr. O'Connell has again addressed the Irish People entreating them to resist "Tory tyranny" and calling for a greater Union of Precursors—Mr. Humphreys, alias Earl of Stirling has been acquitted of the charge of forgery.—Every precaution has been taken by the Government to quell disturbance, should any arise, in consequence of the unlawful meeting of the Chartists. Troops have been sent into the Manufacturing districts and the activity of the Magistrates and the number of arrests is surprising—Judgment has been delivered in the case of the Canadian Prisoners. The Writ of Habeas Corpus was considered valid and the Prisoners are to be remanded to their former custody.—Sir William Molesworth has written to his constituents offering to resign his seat if his vote on the Jamaica Question is not satisfactory—Mr. Hume has been called upon to resign by the Electors of Kilkeny for voting against Ministers on this Question—A large quantity of ½ farthings and quarter farthings have been coined at the Mint for Ceylon with a view to supersede the Cowries now used there. The Head of the Queen is on the observe and the notice of the value of the Coin on the reverse—There appears to be little hope of a speedy settlement of the demands of the late British Legion—The Commissioners throw every obstacle in the way of the Claimants and their business altogether is conducted in a most unsatisfactory manner.—The Grand Duke of Russia has been making himself very popular since his arrival, and is most liberal to the charitable Institutions generally. His Royal Highness has visited most of the Nobility and has been several times at the Palace—On the 10th the first of a series of Balls was given by the Queen—Concerts are to follow. Her Majesty will honor the Duchess of Northumberland's Ball with her presence to-morrow—The Levees announced are postponed sine die.

SPAIN.—Espartero has commenced the Campaign in good earnest. Peno de Moro, about a mile from Ramales, was carried on the 27th ultimo after several hours hard fighting and a loss to the Carlists of 400 or 500 men, this position was subsequently retaken by by Maroto but was again carried by the Queen's Troops whose loss however from 25th ultimo to that time is estimated at 2 500 men and 27 Officers. Ministers resigned in a body on the 4th Instant but we have no intelligence as to whether the Queen has accepted them or not.

FRANCE.—Ministerial arrangements make little or no progress, Soult has declared that no blame is attributable to him, since he has received no commands whatever respecting the formation of a Cabinet; the news of the resignation of the English whig Radical Cabinet diffused much joy among the loyal classes and caused a great rise in the Funds. On the 12th a serious riot commenced in the Capital by a number of armed men which continued till the following day. The conspiracy originated with the Societe de Familles, the principal member of which after receiving a dangerous wound was made prisoner. The real cause of this Emeute was not known. Nearly 200 Prisoners are taken, 40 of the Insurgents killed and as many of the Troops dead,

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the King has at last formed a Cabinet. Soult, Duchatel, Passy and Villemaine being the principal members. This arrangement makes M. Gauthier once more deputy Governor of the Bank of France.

LATEST DATES FROM,

Bombay.....25th	February	Overland
Madras.....16th	Do.	do.
Calcutta.....14th	Do.	do.
Ceylon.....11th	Do.	do.
China.....26th	Jany.	Pr. John O'Gaunt.

East India Company Despatches to 25th March arrived. Waghorn's expected to-morrow

Cairo, 31st May 1839, 9 *A. M.*

CAPT. ROBT LOWE,
Commanding the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Steam Ship of War Berenice, Suez.

DEAR SIR, We had the pleasure of receiving yesterday evening the intelligence of your unexpected arrival at Suez accompanied by the Mail Boxes to our address per Berenice.

Mr. Waghorn has been back here since the 28th and now requests us to urge your waiting till the arrival of the English Mail, with London dates 11th May due at Alexandria on the 5th and of the French Mail, with London dates 15th idem due at Alexandria on the 4th June, both of which can be with you by the 8th or 9th.

It is peculiarly desirable that the Berenice should not go off with the present French Mail alone, because on the very day after the last London dates by this opportunity, *Ministers resigned*, being in a minority of 5 on the Jamaica question; but we have no further particulars than this rude telegraphic communication which was sent to Mr. Waghorn after he had left Paris in the malle poste by estafette which overtook Mr. Waghorn on the road and was brought to Egypt by him alone

By waiting till the next French Mail, you will not only carry down the dispatches but 10 days later news with the full account of the change of administration, a subject of the utmost importance to the Indian public.

In the event of your deciding upon not waiting beyond the 2nd Mr. Waghorn would feel much obliged if on your arrival at Bombay you would hand a Copy of this letter to our Agent at Bombay, Mr. McCallum, for publication, we accompany the present with our 2 Mail Boxes with London dates to the 5th instant.

We have &c.

(Signed) WAGHORN & Co.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

The discussion on the bill to provide for the temporary government of Jamaica, was resumed in the House of Commons on Monday; the question before the House being that "Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair."

Mr. MACLEAN contrasted the arbitrary mode of proceeding adopted by Ministers towards Jamaica with the cautious patience exhibited when it was necessary to suspend the constitution of Canada. In the case of Canada, they had availed themselves of every form before resorting to the *ultima ratio* of power. He vindicated the conduct of the Jamaica Assembly, and condemned that of Sir Lionel Smith as unceremonious and harsh. The real object of the bill appeared to be the possession of colonial patronage, in which respect it resembled Mr. Fox's India Bill.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT considered the real question to be this—"having given the Negroes their liberties, will you condemn them to continue in a state of slavery under the guise of freedom:" He could only answer that question by supporting the present measure. The Jamaica Assemoly completely set their faces against the views of the Emancipationists, and set the British Parliament at defiance, If he thought that the bill would destroy the constitutional liberties of the people of Jamaica, he would resist it; but his firm opinion was, that it would lead to the establishment of a form of government more in unison with the present state of that island than any which they had hitherto enjoyed; and he should give his vote for the bill in the full conviction that he was doing what was right.

Mr. GROTE said, that he would vote on the same side as Sir Eardley Wilmot, did he consider the question as depending upon comparative sympathy with oppressed Blacks on one side and White oppressors on the other. He had never been slow to vote for the abolition of slavery, and had supported Sir Eardley Wilmot's motion for shortening the apprenticeship; but the bill before the House appeared to him full of harshness and injustice towards the Whites and of very doubtful kindness towards the Blacks. He would state briefly the reasons which led him to this conclusion—

"It has been my fortune, Sir, on various former occasions, and especially in the discussions during the last two years on the government of Lower Canada, to manifest a greater respect for colonial constitutions and a greater reluctance to violate and suspend them than most other Members of this House. I do, indeed, believe that the difficulties of governing a colony well, by any expedient or upon any supposition, are all but insuperable; but I believe at the same time that a representative Colonial Assembly tends to abate very materially the extent of possible misgovernment, and to protect to a considerable degree both the rights and the comfort of the colonial population. I know well, too, that such an assembly must, even in the discharge of its proper and legitimate functions, become a source of constant annoyance to the executive authority. Sometimes, doubtless, its interference will be mischievous; but on most occasions it will be just and salutary. And as I am thus deeply sensible that the relation between the executive authority and the Colonial Assembly must be one of dislike on the one side and jealousy on the other, I confess that I do not listen with implicit confidence to the complaints preferred by the former of these two powers against the latter. I decline to take my idea of the Assembly from the construction which the Executive may be pleased to put upon its acts. These are the general feelings which I have brought to the discussion of matters concerning colonial government on former occasions; they are the feelings with which I approach the discussion of the present bill."

He was perfectly aware that, in consequence of the recent emancipation of the Negroes, the West India Colonies were placed in a peculiar situation.

"I am well aware that this important change in the structure of colonial society carries with it the seeds of future changes, and that the period during which such alterations are in course of accomplishment requires our utmost precautions to instil into all classes both forgetfulness as to the past, and patience, self-command, and gentleness as to the present. But, Sir, the consciousness of these circumstances produces upon my mind an effect different from that which it seems to produce upon most other gentlemen. It impresses me with an additional sense of the necessity for extraordinary care and circumspection in legislating for a society in this state of trouble and transition. We have lately compelled the White population to surrender their power as masters over the Blacks. It was right and wise that we should do so. But I must confess that the fact of our having effected this change leads me to deliberate the more carefully, and to require a stronger proof of necessity, before I consent to inflict upon the feelings of the White population the additional wound of suspending all their powers of internal legislation and self-government."

It had been triumphantly asserted that the Jamaica Assembly was a mere oligarchy, elected by a narrow constituency, and that they who reasoned as if it were a popular assembly were imposed upon by a delusive and paltry juggle of words So said Mr. Charles Buller; but Mr. Grote could scarcely believe that Mr. Buller seriously urged such an argument as relevant to the matter in hand—

"My purpose in resisting this bill is to maintain an Assembly representing the wishes and feelings of the colonial population. If it be contended that the present Assembly is elected by so narrow a constituency that it does not fairly and fully represent the wishes and feelings of the colonial population, let the constituency be enlarged until that object is accomplished: that is the specific and appropriate remedy. If you decline to apply the specific remedy, do not pretend that the oligarchical character of the Assembly is the real ground why you dislike it; do not pretend that the persons who wish to uphold a representative Assembly, but are perfectly ready to enlarge the constituent basis on which it rests, are supporters of oligarchy under a feigned name; do not pretend that you who desire to extinguish the elective principle altogether take the really popular view of the question. But, Sir, to show still further the groundlessness of that attack which my honourable friend the Member for Liskeard made against those who desire to uphold the Jamaica House of Assembly, as if they were mere champions of obligarchy, let us look at the part of his argument which followed. My honourable friend told us himself, after he had concluded his eloquent denunciation against the oligarchical character of the House of Assembly, that though the constituency by which that house was elected was at present very narrow, still it was in actual course of enlargement under the operation of the present electoral law; that in the course of a year or two, the constituency would be so widened as to embrace a full and adequate number of electors. Well, then, if this be the case, I should have thought that my honourable friend's reproach against those who resist this bill, that they are imposed upon by a paltry juggle of words, would have appeared even to himself absurd and unreasonable, and that he who had expressed so great a dislike to the House of Assembly on the ostensible ground of oligarchy, would have become reconciled to it when it came to acquire an indisputably popular character. But is this my honourable friend's language? Quite the reverse, Sir. He tells us, that little as he likes the Assembly now, he will like it still less when a number of Black freemen shall have been registered as electors; he cannot endure an Assembly elected by a majority of Whites, but still less can he endure an Assembly elected by a majority of Blacks."

Mr. Grote showed by reference to the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Buller on the Irish Municipal Bill two years ago, that Sir Robert Peel used the same argument against Corporation Reform which Mr. Buller now applied to the Jamaica Bill, and that Mr. Buller then ably refuted it. But Mr. Buller himself, while furnishing an unsatisfactory arguments in favour of the present measure, dismissed with contempt the argument in the preamble of the bill.

"Sir, this is quite sufficient for me. If this bill cannot stand upon the preamble annexed to it, it ought not to stand at all; and I would beg those gentlemen who really think that they are now going to suspend the Jamaica constitution merely for a short period, such as two years or five years, to recall to themselves attentively the speech of the honourable Member for Liskeard. They will perceive that the arguments used in defence of the bill will not be satisfied by a more temporary suspension of the House of Assembly. If those arguments are valied at all, the constitutions of Jamaica ought to be suspended for twenty years, or fifty years: and most assuredly, if the House shall think fit now now to permit its supension, I much doubt whether many of the gentlemen who are now present will ever live to witness its revival.

Heavy censures had been accumulated on the Jamaica Assembly in consequence of the intemperate manner in which its proceedings had been conducted. Now, Mr. Grote did not think that the effect of the laudatory message and despatches from the Governor of Jamaica had been done away with or rebutted; but supposing, that the criminations were just, that all which had been urgued in inculpation of the Assembly were true, still he contended that no case had been made out for the bill.

"For the present bill rests the proposed suspension of the functions of that body, not upon general evil-mindedness or incompetency, but upon one specific and tangible issue—upon one particular abnegation of duty alleged to have been committed upon a recent occasion. Now, Sir, what is the impression likely to be produced on the minds of the White population of Jamaica when they see that in justifying this bill so many appeals are made to that which is neither stated nor glanced at in the preamble—so many expressions of indignant denunciation against the House of Assembly, as to a thousand other matters not contained in

the positive indictment ? Sir, I must say that the strong and the natural impressions on the minds of the White inhabitants of Jamaica will be, that the occurrence which has intervened respecting the Prisons Bill is not our real reason for suspending the constitution of Jamaica, but merely an excuse laid hold of to gratify a preexisting disposition, and that the sentiment which actually impels us in passing this bill is the continuence of an exaggerated anti-slavery feeling, after its holy and legitimate purpose has been fully and finally accomplished. I do not pronounce, Sir, whether this be the real reason of our proceedings or not ; but I am sure that it is the interpretation which cannot fail to be put upon them by the Whites of Jamaica. And with me I will confess this constitutes a forcible reason, in addition to the inherent severity and harshness of the bill before us, for pausing in our present course ; for although I have tought it my duty to take no account of the repugnance of the Whites, when the objects was to procure the emmancipation of the Negroes, and although in that view I voted in favour of the motion made last year for abridging the duration of the apprenticeship ; yet, when emancipation has once been achieved, I no longer think myself authorized to treat lightly the feelings and the satisfaction of the Waite portion of citizens of Jamaica. They are now free colonists on a level in the eye of the law with those who were once their slaves : it is our duty to see that nothing is done unnecessarily to disgust them with their new conditian ; for I am quite persuadld that whatever be the difficulties of working the new state of society in the West Indies with tranquility and effect, one essential condition to that result is, that we should reconcile and appease as much as we possible can the minds of the White population. Now I think that this bill will tend to the very opposite consequence - that it will exasperate and provoke the White population of Jamaica—that it will inspire them with a sense of profound and aggravated injustice, and that it will tarnish the lustre of that generous and humane policy under which the act of Emancipation was effected."

Mr. Grote proceeded to argue, that the worst evil which could have arisen from a more conciliatory line of conduct, would have been the postponement of a few months ; and that, in fact, with reference to the Prisons Bill, the Jamaica Assembly were less to blame than the British Parliament —

And whatever may be the sins in other respects committed by the House of Assembly, I am bound to remark, that if I am sitting as juror when an accused person is put on his trial on a specific indictment which cannot be proved, it will be my duty to acquit him, and set him free, though I may believe him to be in other respects an unprincipled malefactor. Looking simply at the justice of this bill, according to the grounds laid for it, I cannot but pronounce decidly against it. Nor can I find any greater reason to commend it on the score of wisdom and prudence. I believe that the bill will greatly aggravate and embitter the existing discontent in the island, instead of contributing to tranquillize and reconcile the various classes of the population. You tell us that the White population of Jamaica are angry and unmanageable because they have been deprived of their prerogative as slave-masters, and you are going, by way of emollient, to strip them of all their functions and their dignity as citizens. Sir, in my opinion, this is neither a just nor wise legislation. The present bill will only add to the many difficulties which now beset the government of Jamaica, and as such I shall oppose it."

Mr. Clay professed regret and surprise at the conclusion to which Mr. Grote had come. In his opinion, Mr. Grote had mistaken the shadow for the substance The bill was not an invasion of popular rights ; it only took from a few rights which belonged to the whole. It was well known that many other measures, as necessary and important as the Prisons Bill, never would be passed by the Jamaica Assembly ; and in fact, the present measure was not founded solely on the refusal to enect a prison bill.

Mr. Warburton was satisfied that the inteference of the mother country was necessary to secure the impartial administration of justice in Jamaica. It was a delusion to expect good government from the Jamaica Assembly ; and Ministers, in his opinion, were right in proposing a measure at once which, sooner or later, would become necessary.

Mr. Gally Knight was convinced that the bill would add to the difficulties arising from the state of society in Jamaica. It would further degrade the Whites in the eyes of the Blacks, widen the breach now existing between the two classes, and produce evils which no future legislation could remove.

Mr. Goulburn remarked, that the supporters of the bill shrank from defending it on the grounds on which its introducers alleged its necessity. He had the strongest objection to the bill. It would be most dangerous to establish the principle, that the abolition of slavery required the abolition also of free institutions ; but, if the example were set in Jamaica, it must be adopted in the other West India Colonies ; and what influence would it not have on Virginia or Maryland ? How could the abolition of slavery in the United States be expected, if the consequence were to be the loss of free institutions ? Mr. Goulburn referred to the disputes between Governor Smith and the Jamaica Assembly, and contended, that the former had committed great errors, the consequences of which had been aggravated by the conduct of the Government at home.

Mr. O'Connell maintained, that the Jamaica Assembly had obstinately and systematically refused to pass laws necessary to secure the success of the Emancipation Act ; and he referred to the accounts of cruelties practised in the Jamaica prisons, to show how necessary it was to interfere without delay for the protection of the Negroes against their White oppressors. There was no destruction of legislative authority effected by the bill before the House, for the Jamaica Assembly had abdicated its functions.

Mr. Gladstone said, that Sir Robert Peel had been taunted with having made this a party question, by those who cheered Sir Eardley Wilmot, who voted with Ministers because he did *not* consider it a party question. Sir Robert Peel lost votes by distinctly declaring that he had no party object in view, and yet was taunted by those who gained the votes which he lost on the understanding. Mr. Gladstone complained of the heat and hurry with which Parliament was called upon to legislate on this subject. There was astonishing ignorance of the facts of the case. The Jamaica Assembly had *not* abdicated its functions ; they had neither stopped the supplies nor demanded the repeal of the Prisons Bill. The Assembly had actually offered the supplies ; and was the mother country to refuse them, and then take from the colony the right of internal taxation ? Mr. Gladstone contended at length, that the numerous measures required for the regulation of affairs in Jamaica, concurrence of the planters. He had no fears, with prudent management, of the Black constituency, which ought to be formed gradually. It would be far better to admit the Negroess slowly to the franchise, than at once to swamp the White constituent body. He knew that the disposition of the planters was to live on good terms with the Black population. It was their interest so to live ; for it ought to be remembered, that in Jamaica the demand for labour was greater than the supply. On no ground was the present measure justifiable ; and to pass it would be to shake the confidence of every British colony in the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Parliament.

Sir Stephen Lushington, (who was very imperfectly, heard, as he dropped his voice at the close of each sentence,) replied to Mr. Gladstone and defended the bill. He admitted that, as a general principle, Colonial Legislatures should not be interfered with in the management of local affairs ; but good grounds might exist for departing from this principle.---

In the present instance, there were reasons abundant and clear. Much had been said about the preamble of the bill. He was prepared at to support the bill on the preamble : but, in doing this, there was no reason why he should discard all the other circumstances ; that he should disregard the experience of the past. or shut his eyes as to what the Legislature of Jamaica had done or omitted to do. The preamble went of necessity upon the latter transactions of 1838, or what was done by the House of Assembly, upon whose proceedings totally different constructions had been placed by the two sides of the House. For himself, he was prepared to contend that the House of Assembly had abdicated their functions in a season of the greatest emergency---at a period in reference to which they themselves admitted in the most direct and significant terms their knowledge of the emergency. their recognition of the necessity for immediate legislation. Nor was this the effect of a mere ebullition of caprice or resentment on the part of the House of Assembly, but a deliberate resolution continuously acted upon through more than one dissolution of the Assembly. Full time had been given them for reflection, but without any good effect ; they had persevered in these proceedings, regardless of the condition of the island, or the duties imposed on them as legislators. They had insisted on terms which no government could accede to without degradation.

Tho actual condition of Jamaica imperatively required the proposed interference---

The island of Jamaica stood in this condition, that, notwithstanding the urgent necessity for comprehensive legislative measures suitable to the altered state of things, the House of Assembly had distinctly refused to consider any one measure of a legislative character. With respect to the Prisons Bill, let them look at the condition of the parish of Hanover, where the gaols were left without governors, gaolers, or turnkeys. Could they allow the island to remain in that state ? But it was said that great allowances must be made for the irritated state of the House of Assembly. It was said, too, that the colonists had consented to abolish the apprenticeship either from fear or generosity. He did not believe that their actions in that instance had emanated from either of these motives ; but because they were determined that the Slavery Amendment Act should never be in operation in that colony. They had stated that to be their intention, not only as regarded the Slavery Amendment Act, but also as regarded the Prisoners Bill, which they broadly declared to be an invasion of their privileges, and which they therefore never would suffer, to become the law. The resolution of the House of Assembly, of 31st October 1838, was expressed in the following terms : That the Act of the British Parliament, intitled, "An Act for the better Government of Prisons in the West Indies," "has not, and ought not to have the force of law in this island ; and that the authorities will not be justified in acting on it." This resolution was in exact conformity with their previous protest, in reference to the Amendment Act, which for themselves and the people of Jamaica solemnly before God and men, and especially before their fellow subjects, and fellow colonists, they protested against as illegal, unconstitutional, and an usurpation of their legislative rights, and of the rights of their constituents---declaring it to be subversive of English law, threatening to the peace of that and their sister colonies, and dangerous to the integrity of the British empire. When the House of Assembly refused to legislate, and by their solemn acts and resolutions held out an example of rebellion, it was surely the duty of the Imperial Parliament to provide a remedy for that abadonment of legislative functions. That was what the House of Assembly had done. And such being the case, were they to consent to a course of conciliation ? were they to degrade the dignity of the Imperial Parliament to obtain favour with the House of Assembly of Jamaica ? Would that be a strict course of justice, or advantageous to the other colonies? Would it be consistent with their professions, or a becoming example to other countries, that the British House of Commons had been induced from such causes to swerve from that course of conduct which they had at first solemnly stated their intention to adopt ? They could not do so. They could not go back with safety to the national honour, or with due regard to the power and degnity of the Imperial Parliament.

Lord Stanley regretted to see a great constitutional lawyer devoting himself to the hopeless and ungrateful task of supporting measures of the most arbitrary character, and supporting them too on the tyrant's plea of necessity. This bill, Sir Stephen Lushington said, was not a penal measure ; but Lord Stanley maintained that a bill which destroyed a constitution two hundred years old, was a bill of pains and penalties. If it were not, why were the colonists allowed to appear against it by counsel at the bar? It was intended, however, to frame an indictment on grounds stated in the preamble ; and it was only when their preamble broke down that Ministers alleged other grounds for their measure. They ought to have given fair notice to the parties accused, that the bill was not to rest on the preamble, in order that they might have been prepared with a defence. Lord Stanley then entered upon a vindication of his own conduct in framing and carrying the Emancipation Act which he maintained had been successful in a extraordinary degree. His treatment of the Colonial Legislature had been different from that which the present Government adopted, and which had justly exasperated men whom it was prudent not to cajole and deceive, but to soothe and conciliate by forbearance and kindness. But the Prisons Bill had been thrown before the Jamaica Assembly without one mark of respect or regret, or one word of explanation. Ministers had exhibited want of foresight in their treament of the Colonies.—

They have forced the House of Assembly to premature abolition, and they have not allowed the Assembly to make any provision for the state in which they compelled that Assembly to place themselves. Three months after emancipation passed, measures were required from them which should have been provided for fifteen months before ; and then they said that the Legislature was not to be trusted, because it had not made that provision. It was owned that the House of Assembly ought to have had laws passed, which, by the document of the 15th of September 1838, they were desired not to treat of until they received instructions. One thing, for instance, that was treated of was the militia law, and the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, or whoever it was that wrote the despatch, desired that a modification should be made in the militia law. Supposing that had been taken into consideration in November 1838, and supposing that the Legislature had acted upon the noble Secretary's instructions, what would have happened ? That an ordinance would have disallowed the very thing that the noble Secretary had recommended ! For on the 30th November there was another despatch, declaring that there could be no modification of the militia law — it was such a bad one ; and expressing the writer's desire that they would put an end to the militia law altogether. Then the noble lord, in his despatch of the 15th of October, called the consideration of the Assembly to the poll-tax, and said that the tax as a poll-tax was one than which nothing could be more unjust ; that a tax which affected rich and poor alike was repugnant to English law, and begged that it would be immediately abandoned. It one did not read this, he could not possibly have believed that a Secretary of State for the Colonies---that any clerk in his office much less a Secretary--could have been so ignorant as not to know that a poll-tax in Jamaica was in the nature of an assessed tax, and that it was one which each person paid according to the number of slaves he possessed. So far was it from being a general tax. that it was only levied upon the rich, and that in proportion to the amount of their property—of their slaves and their cattle. Were they to wonder that the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica, under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, fancied they knew the situation of their own colony even better than a Secretary of State for the Colonies, notwithstanding the dictation that was attempted towards them ? Did they wonder that when a more arbitrary enforcement of power was attempted towards those who were justly proud of their constitutional rights, and these unaccompanied by soothing measures—did they wonder that there was some ill temper, some want of good feeling exhibited towards the mother country?

It was not Sir Robert Peel's wish to make this a party question ; but gentlemen opposite, relying upon their triumphant majority of 22, resolved so to consider it. But independently of party considerations, the measure ought to be resisted, as unconstitutional, and not justified by necessity—

Honourable gentlemen opposite declared that they were unwilling to destroy a free constitution ; but then, said the Member for Liskeard, " this is not a free constitution ; it is a mere little oligarchy of agents and attornies ; it was only a constitution which gave representation to 2,000 Whites, and left 300,000 Negroes unrepresented, and therefore there should be no hesitation in destroying such a constitution. In the first place, he had to ask, was this so unpopular a constitution ? was it one in which the franchise was so remarkably high, as to exclude large classes ? On the contrary, the franchise was exceedingly low, and a very large portion of Whites —of free men of colour and free Blacks, possessed the franchise, and within a limited period an enormous multitude of the Black population would have the franchise. What then was the time chosen for overthrowing this constitution ? for as to the suspending of it, it was a mere pretext. Did they, he asked, mean to restore the constitution as it was at present? What were they about to do - they who were the lovers of liberty ? What were they about to do, who were the advocates of popular rights, and they, too, who called themselves the friends of the Negroes ? They who contended that the Negroes should have the whole of their rights as freemen, were now about to interpose between the Negroes and the enjoyment of their civil rights as citizens ? (*Cheers*) This they did to the Negroes and to the Whites, who were their masters and owners--(*Cheers from Members on the Ministerial benches*)—not their owners, but their employers, and they told both that they were incompetent to exercise the franchise--the Whites as incompetent as the Blacks. He knew that they had the power to do this ; he knew also that the people of Jamaica had not the power of resistance. They could destroy the constitution in Jamaica, as they had put an end to it in Canada ; but in Canada they had hesitated, and in their treatment of Jamaica there was neither hesitation nor delay ; and yet Jamaica, had never refused to them the supplies, nor to meet the exigencies of the public service. For how long had they endured the state of affairs in Canada, and yet the Canadians had refused even to pay their Judges and public officers, had treated their offers with insult and the British Parliament with contempt. Why was this distinction made ? Was it because Jamaica was weak and not competent to cope with British power ? Were they about to teach their colonies to rely less upon the justice of their cause than their power to oppose the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain ; He wished that the words which he should now read to them could produce their proper effect : they were urged by a greater man than any that now existed ; they were the words of Lord Chatham in 1775 : " This resistance to your arbitrary system of taxation might have been foreseen ; it was obvious from the nature of things, and of mankind, and above all from the Whiggish spirit flourishing in that country. The spirit which now resists your taxation in America, is the same which formerly opposed loans, benevolences, and ship-money in England--the same spirit which called all England on its legs, and by the Bill of Rights vindicated the English constitution —the same spirit which established the great, fundamental, essential maxim of your liberties—that no subject of England shall be taxed but by his own consent" It was that spirit which they were now about to outrage in a colony disposed to look up with affection to the mother country. They ought to beware of arousing that spirit in a single colony, for it was one that was sure to spread ; they ought to beware of exciting it in Jamaica, which boasted, as it did, of its British origin.

Lord John Russell should not say that his love of liberty was exactly like that which had newly sprung up among gentlemen opposite. He did not think that a constituency of 2200—about the same number as the grandees of Venice—should maintain ascendancy over a population of 300,000. He did not think that he consulted the interests of liberty, when he placed all the powers of legislation in the hands of a small number, who neglected every thing that might benefit the mass of the community. He did not see the analogy attempted to be drawn between the case of Canada and the case of Jamaica, with respect to the suspensions of their constitutions—

They were bound not by paticular facts, but by the whole case before them. They were bound not by the mere preamble to a bill--although here the preamble perfectly justified the demand made upon them ; it contained every thing that was necessary to state so the House---that the House of Assembly would not proceed to business unless a certain condition was complied with, which was refused. But then the reason for passing this bill was connected with large and higher questions. He confessed that he had not called upon the House to act in this manner with respect to Canada. That assembly was a body not wielding the interests of a people who had been lately slaves, but representing as was said and as he believed, the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. And what course did honorable gentlemen opposite pursue in respect to the Canada question? Did they ask for delay and quote Burke and Chatham in favour of great constitutional principles ? So far from it. Lord Stanley entirely agreed with Mr. Roebuck, That there was no time for indecision or vacillation—that the Government ought at once openly to assert the principles upon which it meant to act; the case was one which would admit of no tampering and they must be prepared to face the subject bodly." That was the language which Lord Stanley used in the case of Canada ; and now when it was the case of an Assembly not representing the bulk of the people of Jamaica, the noble lord said "let us delay a little longer : the subject is one which ought to be tampered with, and which ought not to be faced bodly ; let us see whether in another year the Assembly of Jamaica may not think better of the course they have taken up."

Lord John referred to the cruelties upon apprentices sanctioned by the planters, and the repeated refusals to pass laws for protecting the Blacks ; and he ridiculed the idea of applying to such men the remarks of Chatham and Burke upon the resistance of the American to the taxing power claimed by this country. In support of the bill Lord John quoted resolutions passed by seventeen persons connected by property with Jamaica, who did not " hesitate to declare their conviction, that a temporary government ought to be established as speedily as possible " in Jamaica. Such *had* been the opinion and the temper of many more.---

He knew not whether they had changed their opinions, but if they had changed them, he did not believe it was because they took a different view of the state, the prospects, and condition of Jamica. No ; it was on quite different grounds that their support had been withheld ; it was because this question, which had been proposed by the Government on its own responsibility, as a measure which they thought calculated for the welfare of one of our most valuable possessions, had been made a question for the interest of party. (*Loud cries of " Hear, hear !" followed by great cheering.*) Therefore it was that those who acted thus, and were disposed to look favourably on those plans, and were disposed to think them calculated to secure the peace, and in the end to secure the happiness of the people of Jamaica, had been withheld from giving their support, because they thought that by not giving that support they might be of some advantage to those who were now in expectancy, and of some injury to those who were now in possession. He was sorry to say that there were too many proofs that had come to his knowledge of parties who would do this. He trusted that the vote of that House that night would show, at all events, that such feeling had not been allowed to operate. He could well understand that there should be persons who would say that, seeing all the circumstances of the case, it would be better for Jamaica--it would be be ter for her future freedom and prosperity--that the Assembly should not be interfered with by the Imperial Parliament. He had every respect for those who had come to that conclusion ; but this be boldly said, that if there were a person who, not having that opinion, refused to support the bill by which the Negroes might be benefited by which the planters might in the end be secured, because he belonged to a different party, he said that such a man would sooner or latter have the reproaches of his own conscience, and the condemnation of his country.

The House divided.

For going into Committee.....	294
Against the motion.....	282
Ministerial majority.....	5

The announcemens of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Opposition. The House went into Committee *pro forma*

Resignation of Ministers.

The House was filled with Members on Tuesday evening, in expectation of some announcement from Ministers of the course they intended to take in consequence of the vote on the Jamaica Bill. After the preliminary bussiness had been disposed of, Lord John Russell rose and said.

" Sir, I wish to make a communication to the House, in consequence of what took place last night on the motion of the right honourable baronet opposite, for the rejection of the bill to provide for the government of Jamaica. Sir, it will be evident to this House, that that was a bill requiring more than ordinary support---more than ordinary confidence---and that it has met with less support and less confidence on the part of this House than that which has usually been given to her Majesty's Ministers. It has therefore become their duty to consider in what position they are placed with respect to that bill. It would undoubtedly be in their power to proceed to another stage of that bill, and again to ask the opinion of the House on the question ; but we see no reason to suppose that the judgment of the House upon a second trial would be different from that which it has already declared. We might, likewise, with the support of the majority no greater than that received last night, send the bill to the House of Lords, and leave it to the House of Lords to deal with it as they should think proper. But this course, Sir, upon a bill which certainly vests in the Government here and the Governor and Council of Jamaica unusual powers, would have the appearance of throwing upon the House of Lords a responsibility which we do not think that we are fairly entitled to throw upon them, after the vote which has been come to in the House of Commons. It therefore seems to us that there is no option but to give up the bill which we thought it our duty to bring forward. It is, then, a question whether, having brought forward a bill of that importance, we shall leave affairs in Jamaica, in the West India colonies, and in our colonies generally, in that state in which the Ministers of the Crown ought to be content to leave them. It is obvious that in Jamaica the authority of the Crown will be greatly weakened by a vote of the House of Commons, giving, in effect and in impression, support to the contumacy, as I must call it, of the House of Assembly, against the proposition of the Ministers of the Crown. But it is obvious that the effect likewise will be, that with regard to the other colonies, where hitherto there has been, if not a ready and eager, yet an ultimate compliance with the wishes of the Crown, there will be a disposition rather to imitate the resistance made in Jamaica than to persevere in the course which they had pursued hitherto. But there is this further question, that it was our intention and our duty to have brought forward, within these few days, another question relating to the colonies---relating to the important provinces of Lower and Upper Canada---whose affairs required, and still require, the most deliberate consideration of Parliament. It was evident that the measure with regard to Jamaica having been so opposed---having been opposed by such large numbers in this House---we could not calculate on that support which is necessary for the settlement of the affairs of Canada. Therefore, Sir, in continuing in the administration of affairs, not having, as we think we have not, a sufficient degree of confidence and support to carry on those affairs efficiently in this House, we should be exposing to jeopardy the colonial empire of country, many of whose colonies are, I will not say in a state of hazard, but in which questions of considerable importance are pending. Hitherto her Majesty's Ministers have thought themselves justified in continuing in the administration of affairs, supported as they were by he confidence of the Crown and by the confidence of the House of Commons. But, Sir, after the vote of last night, I do not think that we are entitled to say, that, upon very great and important affairs upon which Government was obliged to come to a decision, we have had such support and such confidence in this House as would enable us sufficiently to carry on the public affairs. Sir, it has therefore been the duty of her Majesty's Ministers, on consideration of all those circumstances, humbly to tender

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their resignation to her Majesty. Sir, with regard to the course to be pursued to-night, it will be the course usual on those occasions. I shall move for a short adjournment, in order to enable her Majesty to form an Administration that may carry on the affairs of the empire. But, Sir, I cannot close what I now have to say, without expressing on this occasion, as I shall be ready to express on every occasion, and as I shall feel to the latest moment of my life, my gratitude to those who have supported the Government during the four years in which we have held the arduous situations in which we have been placed; and that, too, in no unimportant difficulties---in no circumstances of ease or family---but who have supported Government in such a manner, that, although it had not at any time the confidence of a majority of the House of Lords, we felt it nevertheless consistent with our duty to carry on the administration of the affairs of the country. Sir, I say to those who have given this efficient support, and who have been always ready to show in this House that they were willing to do every thing in their power to promote the great principles on which we were agreed, I must again say that I shall always feel the deepest gratitude. Sir, I will now only conclude by moving that this House at its rising do adjourn to Monday next."

During the delivery of this speech, the House was perfectly silent: at its conclusion there was a good deal of cheering from the Ministerial benches, and then most of the Members went away.

In the House of Lords Viscount Melbourne made a similar communication---

"My Lords, I consider it to be my duty to seize the earliest opportunity afforded me of acquainting your Lordships that, in consequence of the vote to which the House of Commons came this morning, and which your Lordship's may perceive in the Votes of that House of Parliament---a vote which, though not immediately fatal to the measure against which it is directed, those who are acquainted with Parliamentary proceedings must know is of such a nature and of such a kind as to render the final success of that measure totally impossible---and considering, my Lords, that that measure is of the highest possible importance---that it is of the most paramount importance to the welfare of the great island to which it relates, and to the working out of that great measure of of Negro emancipation which has been voted by both Houses of Parliament so much to their satisfaction, and for which so great a sacrifice has been made---considering, I say, that measure to be of the utmost, paramount, and most indispensable importance for this great object ---and considering also, that the vote on that occasion is not only necessarily immediately fatal to the success of that measure, but that it also does that with sufficient clearness and distinctness indicate such a want of confidence upon the part of a great proportion of that House of Parliament as renders it absolutely impossible that we should continue to administer the affairs of her Majesty's Government in a manner which can be useful and beneficial to the country, and which renders it impossible that we should take those measures of energy and importance which are absolutely required by the situation and circumstances of the country, but which, my Lords, if they are taken, allow me to say, there is no danger nor peril whatsoever in any part of the complicated and difficult matters of this country---("*Hear hear!*")---I say, my Lords, under these considerations and under the pressure of these circumstances, we have thought it our duty to tender to her Majesty the resignation of the offices which we held, which tender her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept; and we now retain those offices and continue to discharge the functions of them until arrangements can be made and successors appointed to carry on the business of the country."

Lord BROUGHAM said, that in consequence of the announcement just made by Lord Melbourne, he should put off the second reading of the Beer Bill. He considered that bill to be of infinitely greater importance than any mere party question; and, whoever might be Minister, he should persist in his endeavours to procure the repeal of the existing Beer Act, which he believed to be fraught with mischief to the character and comforts of the people. With respect to the measure touched, and as he thought justly as well as fatally touched, by the vote of that morning in the House of Commons, he would only remark, that he was glad to hear Lord Melbourne say that he regretted its failure chiefly because he thought the miscarriage of the bill would interfere with the working of the Emancipation Act. Now, Lord Brougham remarked.

That measure was considered to Jamaica: that measure, if it were good for an Emancipation Bill in Jamaica, was good for the Slave Colonies all over; and he therefore took this opportunity---the earliest possible period---to state, that he should not be wanting in his duty to the great measure of emancipation; and that, whoever held the Government of the country, he should give that Government an early opportunity of testifying what he verily beloved to be the unanimous determination of all parties---of all men, and of both House of Parliament---the strict enforcement, according to the spirit as well as the letter of the great measure of Negro emancipation all over the colonies; and no greater error was ever committed by men—by parties—by assemblies—or by legislatures, than the Jamaica Assembly would commit, if they believed that this was a triumph of White over Black. Men might differ as to the mode of proceeding—men might prefer one mode, or they might prefer another; but there was no loss sustained by the slave who had been emancipated in the loss of one measure, if other measures could be propounded which could effectually secure the working and enforcement, in the spirit as well as the letter—all over the colonies, as well as in Jamaica—of the great measure of Negro emancipation. All the Legislature of this country—all the people of this country—were solemnly pledged to take that course, and he did not believe that any Government could stand even for eight-and-forty hours which showed that it was not determined—fairly and honestly determined to execute that Act.

Lord ST. VINCENT said that he was connected with Jamaica, and he rejoiced at the failure of a measure calculated to place both Black and White under an arbitrary Government.

The Lords then adjourned to Friday.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.

Before proceeding to the Orders of the Day on Monday, Mr. Speaker Abercromby respectfully requested permission to make a communication to the House of Commons. He said—

"Experience admonishes me that I have no longer strength to meet, as I have hitherto done, the fatigue and labour inseparable from the discharge of the duties incident to the situation in which I have had the honour to be placed. I have therefore come to the determination not to resume my seat in this chair after the recess at Whitsuntide. I have adopted this course, because it will afford to the House an opportunity of deliberating upon the choice of a Speaker, and give the least obstruction to the progress of public business. As I propose to continue in discharge of my present duties until Whitsuntide, I hope the House will be of opinion that I act with propriety in now limiting my observations to a simple announcement of the fact of my intended resignation."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was sure that the House would hear with great concern the Speaker's announcement of his intended resignation—

"Sir, if I were to consult my feelings rather than yours, I should be disposed to make some remarks on this occasion. But I am sure that I consult your feelings when I say that I will not now enter upon the merits which have been conspicuous in your conduct in the situation which you have held. Sir, I will only say, therefore, that leaving the chair, I am sure you will carry with you the respect, regard, and gratitude of the House." *Loud cheers.*

Sir ROBERT PEEL spoke as follows—

"Sir, as the noble lord has said that out of regard to your feelings he has placed restraint upon the expression of his own, I feel that it might be thought, perhaps, that I ought to follow his example; but, Sir, as my situation is not altogether the same as that of the noble lord,—for on your first proposal to the chair you had the cordial support of the noble lord, while I was so unfortunate as to the feel it my duty to propose another candidate,—I may, perhaps, be permitted to express my sense of the integrity and impartiality with which you have discharged your duty while presiding over the deliberations of this House; and to declare that not only for your conduct in the chair, but by your persevering efforts to improve the conduct of private business, and thereby to raise the House in the opinion of the public you are entitled to the expression of public gratitude." (*Cheers.*)

SPECTATOR.—MAY 11.

THE MELBOURNE Ministry has been destroyed by a vote of the House of Commons. The political calm in which the last week closed was deceitful. The Tories mustered in full force on Monday: the debate on the Jamaica Bill was resumed; and it soon appeared that defection from the Tory ranks would not compensate Ministers for the loss of Radical votes. Lord John Russell spoke like one who anticipated defeat. He complained that support on which he relied had been withdrawn. Men, he said, "who were prepared, when the bill was first introduced, to consider it the best measure which could be provided for the future welfare of Jamaica," had now seen fit—from party motives, he intimated—to oppose the measure. On the division, the numbers for proceeding with the bill in Committee were 294, for resisting its further progress 289; majority only 5. The Radical Members voted with the Opposition, and *five* Tories with the Government leaving a balance of loss to Ministry five votes, counting ten on the division. If a Radical receder had supported the bill, and the Tory defectionists followed *their* leader, the Ministerial majority would only have been *fifteen*: and this majority, it seems, would have been considered insufficient. At the meeting of the House on Tuesday, Lord John Russell announced the resignation of Ministers, on the ground that the Jamaica Bill "required *more* than ordinary support—more than ordinary confidence; and that it had met with less support, and less confidence on the part of the House, than that which had usually been given to her Majesty's Ministers." A majority of fifteen would have been smaller than Ministers have usually obtained on questions which brought out the full strength of both parties—they have commonly had between twenty and thirty but more than this, Lord John said, they would have required for the Jamaica Bill: and then there was Canada coming next! It is idle, therefore, to attribute the overthrow of the Melbourne-Wings to the few Radicals who voted with the Tories. Ministers had, in sporting phrase, "declared to *lose*" with the Jamaica Bill. They sought an opportunity, by resigning, to avoid difficulties coming thick upon them, which they were too feeble to encounter. The Cabinet was dissolved through its own weakness.

The Queen had no resource but the Tories; and her Majesty, after a preliminary conversation with her old friend the Earl of Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington, sent on Wednesday for Sir Robert Peel.

The subsequent events connected with the Ministerial crisis will be stated, so far as we can ascertain them at the hour of going to press, in the Postscript.

The House of Commons adjourned to Monday next, the Lords to last night, in order to allow time for the construction of a new Cabinet.

The resignation of Ministers was not the only one. On Monday, Mr. Speaker Abercromby announced, that, by reason of failing health and strength, he should not resume his laborious duties after the Whitsuntide recess. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel briefly complimented Mr. Abercromby on his conduct in the chair; which, Sir Robert said, entitled him to "public gratitude:" and from this fair expression of approbation, we presume, there are no dissentients.

Mr. SPRING RICE had been much talked of for Speaker, in the expected event of Mr. Abercromby's retirement; but it was known that many Liberal Members demurred to an arrangement of which the chief advantage appeared to be the removal of an unpopular Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it has been more wisely determined to propose Mr. Shaw Lefevre as the Liberal candidate. Mr. Goulburn, it is said, will be put forward by the Tories, Probably either gentleman would make a respectable and sufficient Speaker; and it is a matter of small moment which is chosen. The state of politics differs materially from that which existed at the contest for the Speakership in 1835. Then it was deemed of the utmost importance that the House of Commons should seize the earliest opportunity of declaring its resolution not to submit to the usurping Administration which the Court had forced upon the country. The then united Liberals demanded an immediate demonstration from their Representatives of a resolution to "turn out the Tories." Much depended upon taking up a bold position at the very outset of the campaign. The division on the Speakership was regarded as a test of the sincerity of many who were suspected of treachery. Moreover, there was an expectation that the Commons were about to contend earnestly for popular rights with the Lords; and it was deemed essential to place in the chair a man of popular sympathies, as well as weight of character and influence in Parliament. But now, all this is changed. The distinction between Whig and Tory is grown to be scarcely perceptible. It would be utterly absurd to make the election of a Speaker the point on which, as some talk, the dissolution of Parliament ought to turn.

SATURDAY.

At the meeting of the House of Lords last night, the attendance of Peers was unusually large. The galleries and avenues, and the space below the bar, were crowded by persons expecting some official revelation of the new Ministry. Lord Shaftsbury spoke in a whisper to Lord Melbourne, who touched his hat, and said—nothing; the Duke of Wellington was perfectly silent; Lord Brougham significantly shrugged his shoulders, in evident enjoyment of the general disappointment; the Lords laughed; the House adjourned to Monday; and the crowd dispersed. What had really happened, we proceed to lay before the reader.

On Wednesday, Sir Robert Peel was appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and received instructions from the Queen to form an Administration. There appeared to be no doubt in any quarter of his success; and it was announced in all the newspapers of Thursday that his arrangements were in rapid progress towards completion. In both the *Globe* and the *Courier*, however, as if from a common source, it was announced, that the Queen did not consider that the *carte blanche*, which which she was said to have given Sir Robert Peel, included power to remove the Ladies of the Royal Household.

On Friday, the *Morning Post* was "enabled to state that the arrangement was complete and definitive as to the important offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, and the three Principal Secretaries of State;" and that the following persons were appointed to the offices mentioned.

Lord Chancellor.....Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council..The Duke of Wellington.
First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.....Sir Robert Peel.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....The Earl of Aberdeen.
Secy. of State for the Colonies..Lord Stanley.
Secy. of State for the Home Department.....Sir Jas. Graham, Brt.

Notwithstanding this confident announcement, it would seem that the Peel Ministry had been put an end to on Thursday night. Very little is known of the true particulars. The Whig papers of Friday evening asserted that Sir Robert Peel had required the expulsion from the Palace of every lady now attendant in any capacity on the Queen, and that her Majesty indignantly refused compliance with the demand. According to the *Courier*, the Queen said—"I would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood." The *Chronicle* this morning supplies the following account of the difference which broke off the negociation with the Tory leader—

"In discussing the arrangements with Sir Robert Peel, the Queen intimated that, though she claimed no share in any political appointments, yet that she should expect to have the nomination of the Ladies of her Household, and the female attendants on her person. To this proposition Sir Robert objected, and demanded complete dominion in the Palace; and this forsooth, under the pretext that such a sacrifice of her feelings was necessary to satisfy the country that her Ministers thoroughly enjoyed her confidence. Her Majesty at once resisted this exaction with becoming spirit and a correspondence subsequently took place between the Queen and Sir Robert, which ended in the resignation, by the right honorable Baronet, into her Majesty's hands, of his authority to form a Government. The Queen then summoned Lord Melbourne to advise with her in this emergency; and in compliance with the wishes of her Majesty, his Lordship consented again to conduct the Government—and we can positively announce that the Melbourne Administration is restored."

We have given the Whig version of the affair, and now quote the more probable statement of the *Times*—

"Sir Robert Peel's solicitation to her Majesty was in itself of the most reasonable and respectful kind, absolutely the reverse of that which was scandalously imputed to him by the evening Whig Radical journals.

"These vehicles of falsehood raised, a savage yell against the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, for having attempted, as they said, to separate the Sovereign from *every* one of the chosen companions with whom she had been used to associate and enjoy herself: not leaving about her Majesty 'a single friend of her childhood, or lady in whom she could trust.

"Now, what is the plain fact of the matter? Sir Robert Peel never once so much as hinted at a *general* change of the ladies composing the Household. On the contrary, the suggestion of the right honourable Baronet on that subject was confined most scrupulously to *such a proportion* of the ladies having domestic access to the Sovereign, as might suffice to show the country that the new public servant, officially authorized by Queen Victoria to form a Government, and to guide the empire in her name, had enough of her reputed confidence to give effect to his instructions as a Minister, and to discredit any report which might be circulated, that others, who had *ceased to be responsible* for their actions, could exercise over the Royal mind an influence opposed to that of her Majesty's actual advisers."

The ladies whose removal Sir Robert considered indispensable, are said by the *Times* to be Lord Morpeth's two sisters (the Dutchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Burlington.) Lady Charlemont, and the Marchioness of Normanby. So far from being too exigeant, the *Times* intimates that Sir Robert Peel was even ready to sanction the continuance of Lord Melbourne's visits to the Palace—

"Equally is it an audacious and rancorous falsehood, that Sir Robert Peel proposed, or ever thought of proposing, the slightest restraint upon her Majesty's voluntary social intercourse with such friends as she might wish to invite. Even in the case of Lord Melbourne, privy to, as we fear he is, if not the chief originator, of a sham resignation got up for a tricky purpose---even in his case so sacred were her Majesty's social preferences in the eyes of Sir Robert Peel that the Queen was assured of the most perfect and absolute power to act on such points as might accord with her own free pleasure."

The conclusion of the Conservative journalist is, that the Whig resignation was a trick—

"Evidence abundant, however has been arrived at to prove that the resignation of the O'Connell Ministers was not a *bona fide*, but a fabricated resignation that the objections to a just and necessary change in some persons of the Royal Household were prepared beforehand by her Majesty's Whig-Radical advisers; that the unworthy treachery was part of the chosen and standing policy of faction; that the gross and wicked misstatements of their journals as to what did really take place have been attempts to bolster up the same vile fraud upon her Majesty's judgment, and on the moral sense of her people."

According to the *Standard*, the influence of the "female Camarilla at the Palace" was powerfully exerted to induce the Queen to break faith with the statesman she had employed—

"Sir Robert Peel, when he undertook to form a Ministry, respectfully stipulated for a *Carte blanche*, including the whole of the Household appointments, *without any reserve*. This *Carte blanche* was most graciously accorded, and with a perfectly distinct explanation as to its comprehensive extent.

"It was not until a late hour yesterday that Sir Robert Peel was apprized that the terms of his *carte blanche* must be curtailed so far as the female appointments in the Household were concerned; and the reference to the point *did not proceed from Sir Robert Peel*.

"The *Globe* newspaper yesterday announced this change in the Queen's proposition, in a paragraph which must have been granted before the change was known to Sir Robert Peel. Where did the Globe obtain the information;

"In fact, it has been ascertained that the Queen had been earnestly importuned by the Marchioness of Normanby, before she returned the powers granted to Sir R. Peel. The Normanby family have good reason to dread an honest and impeaching House of Commons, when the evidence taken by the Lords' Committe shall see the light."

It is hardly credible, indeed, that Sir Robert Peel could have been mistaken as to the original stipulation respecting the Household appointments.

Among other topics of intrigue, we have heard it suggested that some of the artful persons who surround her Majesty may have worked upon her inexperienced vanity by pointing to the glorious example of firmness exhibited by her grandfather, and the contemporary fortitude of Louis Philippe in resisting a factious Parliamentary majority. If such impressions have been made upon the Queen's mind, mortifications innumerable are, we fear, in store for our youthful Sovereign.

The attack upon Sir Robert Peel for insisting upon the right of appointing members of the Household comes with peculiarly bad grace from the Whigs, who in 1812, under Lords Grey and Grenville, made it a *sine qua non* and refused to enter office unless the point were conceded as a preliminary. On the other hand, the Tories can scarcely with fairness complain that the tacties by which they often buffled the Whigs should now be turned against themselves.

But Lord Melbourne is again Premier, and the Whig Administration, as the *Chronicle* says, is "restored." But are they restored! Lord John Russell very impressively declared, that besides the Jamaica Bill, there were other inevitable questions with which Ministers had not strength to cope. Suppose, therefore, the Jamaica Bill thrown aside, how are the other difficulties to be overcome!

Sir ROBERT Peel is cunning and adroit, but not sagacious. A politician's instinct would have shown him the folly of disagreeing with the Queen about her Household *before* he had secured a large majority in in the Commons. If he had waited for 450 Tory Members, the Queen would have been at his mercy, and must have given up her Whig women. He has blundered; and not for the first time, as all know who have watched his career. But let that pass—what is to happen! Any one of these three events; Lord Melbourne may reconstruct the Cabinet with its old materials, in which case it will soon go to pieces again; or he may introduce new men and new principles; or a Government of new men and new principles may be formed without him. In either of the latter cases the Government will be deserted by some old Whigs, and could not be sustained until after the registration except in defiance of a majority of both Houses. This then, is the only alternative—a Tory Government or a Government devoid of Whiggery, and going on for a time in spite of hostile majorities in both Houses. The men for a Tory Government are ready—whereare they for the only other sort of Government.

STANDARD.---MAY 15.

Lord Melbourne had a long audience with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace this morning.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day at half-past one o'clock at the Foreign Office. The Council was attended by all the ministers.

I send you the following as the current report this morning at the west end. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mrs. Spring Rice, it is said, retire from the Cabinet, and are to be raised to the peerage. Lord Morpeth to succeed Lord John Russell at the Home Office, and as leader in the House of Commons; Lord Durham to be Foreign Secretary; Mr. Charles Buller Under Secretary; Mr. Poulett Thomson to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. The changes in contemplation no doubt will be settled at the Cabinet which is now sitting, and in all probability several new writs will be moved in the Commons this evening. Earl Spencer visited several of the ministers this morning.

The Speaker will resign his office this evening, on which occasion it is understood that the right honourable gentleman will make a formal address to the house, The house, at its rising to-night, will adjourn until Monday, the 27th inst. It is expected the Lords, on account of judicial business, will not adjourn before Friday or Saturday next.

The Tories have failed in their attempt to form a ministry, and it depends now on the patriotism of the Whigs to rescue the county from the calamity with which it has been for the last four days menaced.

The Queen has refused to expel all her female friends from the palace at the bidding of the Tories, and at the moment we are writing, Lord Melbourne is closeted with her Majesty, who has called upon him to preserve her from the degrading bondage which it has been attempted to impose upon her.

His lordship cannot resist the appeal. His Sovereign and his country with one voice demand his aid to save them from oppression, and should he shrink from the struggle, he would forfeit that high and honourable name to which all the ingenuity of fraction has hitherto failed to affix a stain.

The Queen, we are assured, demanded only to be allowed to retain about her the ladies of her household, and this was refused her! All her intimate friends, all those to whose society she has been accustomed, were at once to be banished from her presence, and their places were to be supplied by Tory strangers. To this wanton indignity her Majesty refused to submit, and the people, we feel satisfied, will approve of her refusal. Her Majesty's words, we have reason to believe, were :---*I would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood.*" Her Majesty further remarked, that with respect to Sir Robert Peel's political arrangements, she had nothing to do but to assent to them; but that the choice of the ladies who were to surround her, and form her society, was a point she would not concede.---Courier.

We have good news for the country---the government of the Tories is "blown to the winds"---the embryo administration of Sir Robert Peel is at an end! It has not even had time to chip the egg-shell. And what was the cause of this sudden break-up? A resolution on the part of the Queen to resist the unwarrantable and depostic demands of Toryism! Will it be credited, Sir Robert Peel not only insisted that her Majesty should change her present household, but that she should dismiss also her private friends---all those who had surrounded her from her childhood---those to whom she was bound by the ties of the strongest and most disinterested affection! Not one really sincere friend would the stern, tyrannical Tory Premier have left our young, unprotected Queen! He would have surrounded her, regardless of her own private feelings, which of course he never dreamed of consulting, by creatures of his own party---not leaving her one single sincere friend. The ordinary household changes, consequent on a new administration, she would have acceded to, but she could not endure the idea of leaving herself without a single friend. Hence the Tory break-up! Our readers may judge by this what would be the conduct that Sir Robert Peel would pursue were he to be allowed to take office. The man who could act in so stern, tyrannical a manner---presuming upon the helplessess of her situation---to his young Queen, would have little hesitation in playing the part of the most determined despot towards his countrymen. But, thank God, we are rid of him---we hope for ever!---Sun.

Lord Farnham succeeds to the Irish representative Peerage, vacant by the demise of Lord Caledon.

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GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—May 18.

We give below the entire contents of the London journals, which are of the least interest. It will be seen that the House of Lords has adjourned until the 27th inst., except for judicial business which is still to be proceeded with.

"Stock Exchange, May 16, *Twelve o'clock.*—The Account which is now being settled in the Foreign Stock Exchange is not a large one, but money is very scarce, and Spanish and Portuguese Bonds are rather lower. In the English house sales of 3½ Reduced and Consols have been effected for Money, the former at at 99½, the latter at 93. The present quotation for Consols is 93 to ¼ for Money and 93⅛ to ¼ for the Account. Exchequer Bills are 33 to 35 pm. Bank Stock 195.

"*Two o'clock.*—Consols are 93 to ¼ for Money, 93⅛ to ¼ for the end of the month, and 93⅛ sellers for following Account.

"*Four o'clock.*—Consols for Acc. closed at 93⅛ ¼

"The following was posted at the Bank of England this morning:—

"At a Court of Directors, held May 16.—Resolved: That the rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted at the Bank of England be £5 per cent. from this day."—(Standard.)

"Trade with Mexico.—The Office of Privy Council for Trade has issued the following notice to the mercantile interests:—

"Sir—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the merchants engaged in the Mexican trade, that it appears by a dispatch which has been received from her Majesty's minister in Mexico, that he has obtained from the Mexican Government a written declaration that in future no forced loan will be Imposed either upon native citizens of the Republic or upon foreigners."—(Times.—

FRANCE.

(The following letter from our Parisian Correspondent appeared in a Second Edition of yesterday's *Standard*:)—

PARIS, Monday Morning, May 13.
Eight o'clock

FORMATION OF A CONSERVATIVE AND MODERATE MINISTRY.

The King has triumphed! The cause of the monarchy is victorious! His Majesty has not yielded to Thiers and his faction, and the following ministry has been formed; the royal ordinances have appeared in the *Moniteur* this morning. It is no what may appear—the ordinances have appeared, and the ministry is formed. It is composed as follows:—

Marshal Soult—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M Duchatel—Minister of the Interior.
M. Cunin Gridaine—Minister of Commerce.
Lieut. General Schneider—Minister of War.
M. Villemaine, Peer of France—Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Teste—Minister of Justice.
M. Passy—Minister of Finance.
M. Duperré—Minister of Marine.
M. Dufaure—Minister of Public Works.

The first six are Conservatives. M. Passy would not join the Thiers faction against the King. M. Admiral Duperre is a moderate member of the Centre Gauche opinions. M. Dufaure is the only name calculated to excite some surprise; but as he holds an inferior office, as he is a man of great talent, as he has consented to separate himself from Thiers, and as he belongs now to a Conservative and moderate ministry, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of his appointment. At the same time he will be attacked by the Thiers press for having left that individual, and will now be as much decried by them as he was before overrated.

However the ministry is formed. Marshal Soult has shown himself firm and strong to the last. He has had hosts of difficulties to encounter, but he has vanquished them; and now that all is over, the country, *i. e.*, all that is honourable and respectable in it, will not forget the debt of gratitude it owes to him

The appointment of M. Duchatel without M. Guizot will, no doubt, excite some surprise in England. M. Guizot could not, however, accept any more a second-rate place. The ministry of Public Instruction would have been too inferior for him, under all the circumstances of this case. If M. Guizot had been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Duchatal of Finance, then M Passy must have been excluded, and this could not be the case. To have excluded the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the man evidently the most suitable and necessary, the man pointed out by the Chamber as the man of its selection, would not have done at all; Passay must enter. But why was not Duchatel named Minister of Finance? Because it was important that the Home and Foreign Departments should be confided to two thorough Conservatives. Passy is not so. He is a moderate man, an able man, and has proved himself in all the late negociations of two months to be a man of good faith and honour. The Home and Foreign Departments, Commerce, War, Public Instruction, and Justice of the country are placed in the hands of Conservatives.

What will be its chances of duration? The best possible. It will have against it the Legitimists the Republicans, the Whig-Radicals, and a portion of the Whigs. But it will have for it the 200 Conservatives and Doctrinaires, and a large portion (all the moderate portion) of the Centre Gauche. If necessary, however, the ministry will dissolve the Chamber, and then we should see a glorious majority indeed.

REPUBLICAN RIOTS AT PARIS.

You will probably have received in London before this Express shall reach you some general and indistinct accounts and rumours of troubles and riots at Paris. They began yesterday, Sunday, at about half-past two in the afternoon; and certainly since 1834 I have never seen the capital in such a state of confusion and horror. I regret to announce the loss of many lives.

The *Journal des Debats* says of these deplorable riots:—The *Messanger* calls this a sudden riot. It is much graver than this. It is an attempt bearing all the gravity of a revolutionary insurrection. It is evidently a conspirary which has broken out with a suddenness and a fury which might have put into serious peril the order and interests of our city.

"The conspirators had arms and ammunition, understood each other thoroughly, had places of refuge assigned to them in all the streets where they went. They acted with concert. They had foreseen all, and prepared for all. They had calculated on the absence of the National Guards, and on the false calm of the government? and unfortunately they calculated rightly.

"We maintain that the conduct of those who during two months bave made the King responsible for all, this systematic hostility, this culpable riot, these inexplicable alliances with the man and the factions who have fought for six years, all this could not fail to revive amongst the party enemies of the constitution the passions and hopes which threaten the prosperity of our country. We do not rejoice at having been such good prophets. The bloody plot of this evening is a melancholy confirmation of our fears. Discontent is sown—defiance, unjust suspicions, perfidious insinuations, and the people reap riots, murders, and civil war."

I colleet the following from various sources—

An Aide-de-Camp of the Minister of War was wounded at four o'clock near the Quays, and carried to the Hospital of St. Louis.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Staff was wounded in his loins. He was taken off his horse on the Boulevasd facing the Vandeville, and carried in a hackney coach.

An officer of the Municipal Guard has received a ball in the jaw. The National Guard killed in the Rue Tiquetonne, M Ledoux, is the father of a family, and proprietor of an hotel. This evening at eight o'clock, 28 persons had been taken to the Hotel Dieu, severely wounded, the half of whom were military. Amongst the others were several women and old men. The wounds of some, are considered to be mortal; several amputations have been effected. Unfortunately many have fallen victims. All the lamps, from the Rue St. Honore to the Halle, have been smashed; barricades are formed near St. Eustache and in the Rue des Peruvanes, &c., but they have been abandoned and the troops have occupied them.

The shop of a gunsmith in the Rue de la Monnaie has been pillaged. This evening at 10 there was a great display of forces in all quarters where scenes of disorders have taken place, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Hotel de Ville.

We must hope that the measures taken will secure the tranquillity of the capital.

Numerous arrests have been made, principally workmen in blouses, the greatest part of whom were drunk.

P. S. To-night at 10 o'clock a fresh firing has taken place in the Pointe de St. Eustache.

Eleven o'Clock.—The insurrection is concentrated in the quarters of the Rue St. Avoye, the Temple, and St. Marie. The troops have not been able to gain the advantage over the insurgents.

"The *Journal des Debats* contains the following:—

"About half-past six a barricade was raised at the beginning of the Rue Tiquetonne, in the Rue Mantorgueil, and defended by a group of armed insurgents It was courageously attacked in front and removed by a detachment of the National Guard, of the 31 Legion after 10 minutes hard firing on both sides. One National M. Ledoux, who keeps a hotel in the Rue des Dieux Augustin, aged 31, fell in the midst of his comrades, struck by a ball in the stomach. He was immediately taken to the Baths in the Rue Tiquetonne, but the wound was mortal, and he expired after 10 minutes of great suffering.

"All the soldiers who fell into the hands of the factious party were terribly and horribly massacred and mutilated.

"We are informed that the insurgents fully intended to enter the Palais Royal, in order to make it a centre point where they could best discuss how they could attack the Tuileries.

"This evening six pieces of artillery were taken into the court-yard of the Tuileries. Many cases, containing 100,000 cartouches, have also been taken to Vincennes.

M. Bugeaud has been named Commandant of the Division formed by the Brigades who were met at General Viscount de Rumigny's and at M. Lamartine's.

"A considerable number of peers, deputies, generals, and public functionaries, went to the Tuileries this evening. Marshal Clausel was one of the first. The King gave a private audience to M. Duchatel, Passy, Dufaure, Villemain, and Canin Gridaine

"Marshal Soult had not left the Palace since four o'clock."

The *National* says—"Events of the highest gravity have to-day taken place in Paris, and even continue at the moment we are writing. At about three o'clock a very sharp attack was suddenly made upon the Prefecture of Police by a body of armed men, who took possession successively of the posts of the Palais de Justice, and as we are assured, of the Hotel de Ville. This last post was soon retaken from the insurgents, who then proceeded into the fifth and sixth arrondissements. A great number of barricades have been raised, the drums beat 'to arms;' however, very few of the National Guards took arms. Many troops have taken their posts on the boulevards and on the quays. It is said that in certain cases the cannon has been fired, but of this we are not certain. At this moment (10 o'clock in the evening) a very brisk firing is taking place in the Quartier St. Avoye and in the Quartier des Halles."

The *Siecle* says,—"We are writing this evening under the most painful feelings we have felt for a long time. Once more there are riots; the *rappel* is heard in the streets; soldiers and National Guards flying to arms, and the melancholy sound of firing from a distance announces to the people that blood is being shed. Already, even before the facts are well known—before the causes could be well ascertained—the news is spread that several persons have fallen victims. All hearts shudder at this news! Alas! must blind passions and disorders intervene, notwithstanding wise remonstrances, in the midst of political discussions, and carry sorrow and discouragement to the hearts of those who have given themselves for the liberty of their country!

"We will not anticipate beforehand the odious calumnies from the adversaries of our cause; we hope they will be ashamed that time to have recourse to means which would degrade without serving them; we hope that, instead of giving themselves up to insensate provocations, every one will feel the necessity of promoting the termination of public anxiety in a religious respect for the constitution. If it were otherwise the indignant country would rise up against the imposition which would endeavour to increase misfortunes which the opposition could not prevent, and which those of all opinions ought to deplore.

"We do not fear that these vain attempts will by all good citizens be put down, and that it will not weaken the parliamentary opposition, whose moderation has not ceased one moment in the warfare which it has sustained for two years.

"It is useless in a moment of confusion to endeavour to confuse us more. Those electors whose conscientious votes answering to the feeling of the opposition, only had in view the consolidating of constitutional institutions, which are the guarantee of the power of the country itself; those National Guards, whose hearts, filled with melancholy thought, and even, perhaps, of just displeasure, go, notwithstanding, at the first sign of danger, to execute uncared-for orders; these real citizens, ready under all circumstances to do their duty, have only to look to one another to render justice to the opposition—this latter then need not fear unjust threatenings, which can never hurt it; if it grieves, it is in the interest of the whole country, who, after so many trials, ought to be able to rely on a better destiny—it is in the interest of government itself, whose stability is only certain as long as the trust of the country is not shaken. The conditions are known on which this trust can be obtained. Riots are by armed force suppressed in the streets; but manifestations, denoting the public will, have a power which ought never to be passed over. That is the right of free countries, a sacred right, obtained by France with 50 years' wonderful efforts, and which we shall defend, as far as we are concerned, with all the energy of our convictions, against all attacks,, from whatever part they may come."

The *Journal de Paris* says, "The rioters having directed their steps towards the Place Dauphine, where there is a post called d'Henri IV., and where not more than eight men are stationed, they could not make any resistance, and were easily disarmed.

"The rioters then turned their steps towards the Rue du Harlay, and began an attempt against the Prefecture de Police; but not feeling sufficiently strong, they returned by the Quai des Orfevres, and maintained a heavy firing in the Rue du Jerusalem. They had an engagement with the Municipal Horse Guards, and fired on them over the River. Near the Pont Neuf a young man, who was at the window of an hotel, was killed.

"The *rappel* was sounded in all parts of Paris from three to seven in the evening, but the National Guards have been very backward in answering.

"The Marche des Innocens has been the scene of fighting—barricades have been formed.

"This evening most of the theatres were closed. It has been ascertained that many of the Municipal Guards have been killed and wounded. At midnight, however, all appeared quiet."

P. S. This morning Paris is literally stupified by the events of last night. Every one asks "Where are we? What can we do? When are we sure? If we cannot rely on the security of our lives and properties, in the midst of apparent order—if our shops are to be pillaged, our posts disarmed, or those who protect us to be shot by isolated bands of assassins in the streets of the city when alone and defenceless—then where are we? There is an end of society. We live in the midst of material as well as of moral anarchy. This state of things cannot be endured." Well it is that the King has appointed a Conservative ministry. Let us hope it will hasten to cut to the root the evil which has sprung up.—*Standard, May 15.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAVALRY.

15th Hussars—The destination of this regiment is changed to Bombay, whither they proceed in the *Herefordshire*. The men dismounted have been under the instruction of Col. Pasly, and on the 9th, supported by a detachment of the Royal Marines, and opposed by another, practised escalading at Chatham. A large assemblage of spectators had been induced to attend, in consequence of the novelty of seeing a regiment of dragoons escalade sword in hand. We believe that Col. Warre expressed his satisfaction with the performance of this duty, so new to cavalry, yet so manly and cheerfully executed.

INFANTRY.

3d—Lieut. Airey and Ensign Meacham have embarked for Bengal.

4th—A detachment of twenty six men have embarked in the *Minerva*, for Madras.

6th—Lieut. Dyke has arrived. Ensigns Finlay and Croker, Quartermaster Beecham, and 135 men, have sailed for Bombay in the *Bombay*.

12th—The depot has been moved from Cork to Aberystwith in consequence of the late movements in Wales.

15th—Officers and men have been ordered to embark for Bengal, so that the return of the regiment is not expected.

17th—Ensign Fitzmayer and 56 men have sailed in the *Bombay*.

21st Lieut. Green has joined at Chatham. Lieut. Stewart, second Lieutenant Brabazon, with 60 men, have embarked for Madras in the *Minerva*

26th—Capt. Paterson embarks this month for Bengal.

31st—Capt. Caldwin embarks this month for Bengal.

35th—The officers with the depot have given a splendid entertainment at Stirling Castle.

39th—Ensign Currie and 46 men are to embark in the *Owen Glendower* for Madras.

4 th—Capt. M'Duff has leave for six months. Lieut. Wakefield and 107 men have sailed in the *Bombay* Capt. M'Duff on promotion having resigned the Adjutancy of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, was publicly thanked, in orders, for his zeal and unremitting exertions to drill the recruits, the number of which lately exceeded 2000. He is succeeded by Lieut. Bentley, 1st West India Regt. who will, consequently, be appointed to a regt. in India.

41st—Lieut. Garnett Acting, Garrison at Chatham, is gone on leave.

44th—A detachment of 65 men has embarked for Bengal in the *Anna Maria*.

49th—A detachment of 61 men has embarked in the *Anna Maria* for Bengal.

55th—Lieut Havilland has entered the Military College. A detachment of 21 men is embarked in the *Minerva* for Madras.

57th—Brevet-Major Jackson and Ensign Cassidy, with 90 men, have embarked for Madras on board the *Minerva*. Capt T. Shadforth has taken the command of the depot at Chatham, in succession to Brevet-Major Jackson.

59th—The depot has moved from Cashel to Templemore.

63d—A detachment of 37 men embarks in the *Owen Glendower* for Madras.

87th—The depot has moved from Castlebar to Boyle,

90th—Ensign Owen is on leave.

91th This depot is to move from Cork to England.

It is reported that the 12th, 35th, and 9th regiments are to proceed on to India.

The detachments on board the *Bombay*, for Bombay, are under the command of Captain Cochrane.

The detachments for Madras, on board the *Minerva*, are under the command of Major Jackson of the 57th regiment.

The detachments for Bengal, on board the *Anna Maria*, are under the command of Captain Reignolds of the 49th regiment.

The recruiting of her Majesty's regiments in India is not progressing as rapidly as was expected. The East India Company can recruit with great facility at all times—and every one who now brings a recruit to their officers receives 15s for his trouble.

The East India Company have been permitted to establish a recruiting depot at Edinburgh, and Capt H V. Clegg, late of the 32d Bengal N. I. has been appointed to the command.

Captain Henry Vibart Clegg, late of the Bengal army, is to have the local rank of Captain, while employed as Recruiting Officer of the East India's Company Service at Edinburgh.

Orders have been issued by Captain Murray, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to commence enlisting with all speed young men for the service. They are taken as low as five feet five, and up to thirty years of age. It is said that this order for the reinforcing of the Company's troops is in consequence of military preparations making on the part of the autocrat of Russia. Twenty thousand muskets on a new principle, besides bayonets, and swords and pistols for the cavalry, have been contracted for, which will be forwarded to India immediately, when completed.

Permission has been granted to the East India Company to raise three European regiments, one for Bengal, one for Madras, and one for Bombay, in consequence of the reduced state of her Majesty's army not admitting of regiments being sent to India. The recruits for the East India Company will be taken at fives feet five inches, and up to the age of thirty years. The regiment will not be embodied in this country, but recruits will be sent out in detachments, and formed, on arrival in India, into corps. This augmentation is in addition to the 600 men, previously ordered to be enlisted. These regiments will each consists of 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, and 920 non-commissioned, rank and file

THE ARMY.

War-office, May 10. 6th Regt. of Drag Guards—Capt. J. R. Smyth, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice B. P. Browne, who exchanges. 2d Drags Lieut Lord W. F. A. M. Hill, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieut vice J. Gillies, who retires on half-pay unattached; Cornet G. T. Jacob, from half-pay 3d Drag. Guards, to be Cornet without purchase; F. Philips, Gent. (Riding Master), to be Cornet by purchase, vice Jacob, who retires. 8th Light Drags.—Lieut C. J. Longmore, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieut. vice G. C. Vernon, who exchanges. 13th Light Drags. Cornet C. C. Shute, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cameron, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled. 14th Light Drags—Staff-Assist.-Surg. T. Disset, M. D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Hibbert, dec. Coldstream Foot Guards—C. H. Ellice, Esq. Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ensign and Lieut. without purchase 1st Foot—Ensign F. L. Whitmore to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gardine, who retires; C. E. Poole, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Whitmore. 43d Foot—Lieut. W. R. Herries, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieut. vice Lord W. Hill, appointed to the 2d Drags. 47th Foot—Lieut. G. J. Vernon, from the 8th Light Drags. to be Lieut. vice Longmore, who exchanges. 52d Foot Lieut.-Col. R. Murray, from the half-pay of the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. vice J. Fergusson, who exchanges; Major W. Blois, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Murray, who retires; Capt R. French to be Major by purchase, vice Blois; Lieut. the Hon. R. Le Poer Trench to be Capt. by purchase vice French; Ensign C. A. Denison to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Trench. 58th Foot—Capt. F. J. T. Hutchinson from the 74th Foot, to be Capt. vice I. Foster, who retires on half-pay unattached 68th Foot—Capt. D. Barkley, from half-pay unattached to be Paymaster, vice Hilliard, retired on half-pay. 74th Foot—Capt. R. R. Houghton, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice Hutchinson, appointed to the 58th Foot 77th Foot E. H. L. Crofton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morritt, promoted 79th Foot—Major R. P. Gilbert, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice J. C. Young, who exchanges; Capt. the Hon. L. Maule to be Major, by purchase, vice Gilbert, who retires Lieut. J. Douglas, to be Capt by purchase, vice Maule; Ensign P. L. M'Dougall to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Douglas; T. C. Reeve, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Dougall; Lieut. J. Ferguson to be Adjutant, vice Douglas, promoted. 8th Foot Ensign C. F. Seymour to be Adjutant, vice Bridg, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Hospital Staff—W. Sall, Gent. to be Assist.-Staff-Surgeon, vice Bisset, appointed to the 15th Light Drags.

Unattached Lieut. M. Lloyd, from the 21 Drags. to be Capt. without purchase.

Brevet—Capt R. R. Houghton, of the 74th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Memorandum—The names of the Lieut.-Col of the 7th Drag. Guards are Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, and those of his son, a Lieut. in the same Corps, are John Clark Kennedy.

Office of Ordnance, May 7.—Royal Artillery—Second Capt. C. W. Wingfield to be Adjt. vice Kendall, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Death of Lord Powis.—We regret to learn that the venerable Earl of Powis died this morning, at his residence in Berkeley-square, in his 86th year. His lordship was Earl Powis, Viscount and Baron Clive, in the Imperial peerage, and Baron Clive of Plassy in in the Irish. He was a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, Recorder of Shrewsbury and Ludlow, D. C. L. and F. R. S. He married in 1784, Lady Henrietta Antonia Herbert, daughter of the first Earl Powis; his lordship has left a large family of children and grandsons. His eldest son, Viscount Clive, now Earl of Powis, by his elevation to the peerage vacates his seat for Ludlow The present Earl Powis is in his 55th year, and married to Lady Lucy Graham, sister of the Duke of Montrose, by whom he has a large family; the eldest son, now Viscount Clive, will be of age in November next.—(Globe, May 16.

The last accounts from Alexandria are of the 27th ult., and from Cairo of the 24th, received via Marseilles.—They state that a certain number of persons employed in the Egyptian government offices, schools and hospitals have been discharged; and that a similar measure of economy has been extended even to inferior servants. Mehemet Ali and Boghos Bey, then at Alexandria, had both been ill.—M. Defontchaire, the banker condemned to a year's imprisonment for bankruptcy, was to embark on the 27th for France, to undergo his punishment.—A fanatic sheik had shot a Greek priest and another European in a moment of religious phrensy, and the Russian Consul had demanded his immediate punishment; but the Vice-Roy was hesitating to inflict anything upon him, partly because he was of a religious profession and partly because, being believed to be insane, he was therefore specially regarded as an object of veneration by the Musselman population, according to the Egyptian custom.—Ibid.

The new treaty of Commerce between Turkey, England and France is now in operation at Constantinople, as we find by a letter of the 24th ult. quoted in the *Carlsruhe Gazette*. Admiral Roussin had addressed a circular to all the French Consuls in the East, informing them that the Porte had made itself responsible for all loss sustained by merchants in case of the Ottoman authorities opposing the execution of the treaty from and after the 2nd April.—The last advices from Alexandria received at Constantinople mentioned the Vice-Roy's arrival there on the 20th. He was stated to be under apprehension of a naval attack from England in case of his not observing the stipulations of the treaty; and Colonel Campbell the English Counsel, was said to have again acquired great influence over him.

This week Barnard Gregory, editor of the *Satirist*, was sentenced to three month's imprisonment for the libel on Mrs. Hogg, wife of the member for Beverly, the particulars of which were given at the trial.—(News.)

According to law a railway is not a private but a public road, on which any man may impel his own engine if he thinks proper.—(Atlas.)

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.	Falcon,	Austruther,	from	Bengal.
„ 20.	Patriot King,	Clark,	„	„
„ „	Ida,	Currie,	„	„
„ 21.	Malabar,	Pollock,	„	Bombay.
„ „	Urania,	Nokes,	„	„
„ 22.	Wanderer,		„	Calcutta.
„ „	Hero,	Smallwood,	„	Bombay.
„ 25.	England,	Reay,	„	Bengal.
May 3.	George Canning,	Wilm,	„	Bombay.
12	Duke of Bedford,	Bowen	„	Bengal.
15.	Madagascar,		„	„
	Petite Nancy,		„	„

SAILED.

April 19.	Essex,	Ford,	for	Madras & Cal.
„ 20.	John Fleming,	Rose,	„	„
„ 21.	Blakely,	Snipe,	„	Calcutta.
„ 23.	Agostina,	Perry,	„	„
„ „	Bombay,	Furley,	„	Bombay.
„ 24.	Elvira,	Gill,	„	„
„ 26	Lady Hifford,	Grainger,	„	„
„ 27.	Grenada,	Mc Winn,	„	Bombay.
„ 30.	Royal Saxon,	Atkins,	„	Calcutta.
May 6	Anna Maria,	Edwards,	„	„
„ „	Diamond,	Taylor,	„	„
„ 8.	Morning Star,		„	Ceylon.

Hull, May 10.—It has blown very hard at NNE. for the last 24 hours, and continues—The Indian, Frost, bound to Calcutta, took the ground yesterday near Limekiln Creek, but was got off this morning without apparent damage.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

May 13.—Minerva, for Madras; Selma, for Calcutta. At Liverpool, Herculean, for Bombay.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Nautilus, Calcutta, to London, 15th March, 32 S. 14 E. Soleil, Calcutta to Marseilles, 9th April, Lat. 4. N.

Per *Essex*—for Madras and China—Capt. Brett, M. C.; Lieut. Forsyth, 6th E. I.; Messrs. Eglinton, Dance, Hathaway, Maclean, Thomson Clarke, Cleghorn, and Watts; four missionaries.

Per *Bombay*—for Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Bates; Mrs. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson; Mr. and Mrs. Flower; Mr. Vibart and child; Miss Bernard; Miss Rasaby; Capt. Cockrane Lieuts. Bird and Wakefield; Ensigns Croker, Fitzmair, and Findlay; Dr. Jopp; Quarter-master Shane; Messrs. Le Geyt, Constable, Wright, and Grant; 300 troops, ten women, and five children; eight sappers and miners; seven Bombay marine men

Per *Agostina*—for Bengal—Mr. Smith, missionary; Mrs. Smith; Mr. Smith; Mr. A. Mozoomdeir.

Per *John Fleming*—for Cape, Madras, and Bengal—Mrs. Colonel James; Mrs. Piffard; Mrs Heideman; Misses Dunlop, Swift, Marthell, and Leslie; Colonel Leslie; Captain Crozier; Messrs. Roberts, Philpotts, Frye, Lloyd, Lillycrape, Hamilton, Manning, and Mackintosh.

Per *Owen Glendower*—for Madras and Calcutta—Capt. Toller, to leave Ports mouth 27th May. Mrs. Paterson; Mrs. Strettle; Mr Gribble; Mrs. Bazett; Mrs. Lumley; Capt. Paterson, 26th regt.; Capt. Strettle; Mr. Bazett; Mr. Lumley; Lieut.-Col P. Hay; Mr. Gilmore; Mr. Geo. Parbury; Mr. H. Scott; Mr. Ravenshaw; Lieut Hone; Rev. Mr. Whitford; Mr Nesbitt; Mr. Germon; Mr. Graydon; Mr. Gifford; Mr. Layard.

Per *Seringapatam*—for Madras and Calcutta—Capt. Hopkins, to leave Ports mouth 15th June.—Capt. and Mrs. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. Wood; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. Foskett; Miss Young; Miss Humfrays; Rev. Mr. Garbett; Rev. Mr. Hobbs; Rev. Mr. Fisher; Messrs. A. Macqueen, Thos. Knox, Jardine, Cowie, Greenlaw, Wright, Bucher.

Per Malabar—For Bombay—Cossail 5th July.—Mrs. Trevelyan; Mr. and Mrs. Reeves; Capt. and Mrs. Baker; Capt. and Mrs. Hughes; Capt. and Mrs. Cooper; Lieut.-Col. Payne; Mr. Reynard.

Per Earl of Hardwicke—for Calcutta—Capt. Henning, to leave Portsmouth 25th July.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; Mr. and Mrs. Lang; Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox; Miss Middlemist; Mr. Brownlow.

Per Plantagenet—Rev. Mr. Chadwick and party; Mr. G. Morris, lady and daughter; Capt. Platt and lady; Rev. Mr. Pierce and party; Rev. Mr. Innes and lady; Rev. Mr Lapp; Rev. Mr. Cross; Mr. Buckhurst; two officers with troops; one Capt and 60 do.

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